The Thomas Coman Association of the Fourth Ward last evening indersed Thomas Coman for Alderman and Thomas Kivlin for Civil Justice.

The Tammany primaries were held last night, and delegates were elected to the several Judiciary, Al-dermante, and School Conventions.

The Democratic organizations of the Eighth Ward, comprising twelve different Clubs, met last even-ing and oppointed a Committee to further the claims of John Reill, for the nomination of Assistant Alderman. The Independent German Democratic Clubs of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, last evening, nominated Thomas Ledwith as their candidate for re-oleoson as Police Justice in the Eighth Judicial District.

J. Sleicher, the chairman, and others made forcible

Nominations were made in the School Dis-Nominations were made in the School Dis-tricts as follows: Third Ward, Francis F. Fellows. Twalth Ward, John C. Graff. Constitutional Union— Eighteenth Ward (long term), Frederick Hagemeyer; (short term), Frederick Bush and Thoxas Shandley, Mosart and Democratic Union (Ely)—Conventions ad-

The following Aldermanic nominations were made last night: Republican, IXth District, James E. MeVeany, Alderman; James Cummings, Assistant Alderman. Democratic Union (Ely)—XIVth District, John Rielly, Assistant Alderman. Mozart—VIIth District—John Murray, Alderman; John Hampson, Assistant Alderman.

The Republican Judiciary Conventions were in session in the several districts last night, and made the following nominations: Fourth District—Police Justice Martin B. Brown. Fifth District—Police Justice, William Burns; Civil Justice, Wm. P. James. Sixth District—Police Justice, Richard Kelly; Civil Justice, Jesse Fonda Seventh District—Police Justice, James E. Coulter; Civil Justice, Leby H. Standard Martine, James E. Coulter; Civil Justice, John H. Standard Martine, James E. Coulter; Civil Justice, John H. Standard Martine, James E. Coulter; Civil Justice, John H. Standard Martine, James E. Coulter; Civil Justice, John H. Standard Martine, James E. Coulter; Civil Justice, John H. Standard Martine, Justice, Ju Justice, John H. Stemler.

The Democratic Union (Waterbury) Judici-The Democratic Union (Waterbury) Judiciary Conventions made the following nominations last evening: Hd District—Police Justice, Joseph Dowling; Civii Justice, Thomas Kivlin. HIId District—Police Justice, John Scott, Civil Justice, Anthony Hartman. Vth District—Police Justice, E. J. Shandley; Civil Justice, Joseph Koch. VIIth District—Police Justice, Itarry Murry; Civil Justice, Joseph McGuire; VIIIth District—Police Justice, Thomas A. Ledwith. IXth District—Police Justice, John McQuade; Civil Justice, Joseph McGuire; VIIIth District—Police Justice, John McQuade; Civil Justice, Joseph McGuire; VIIIth District—Police Justice, John McQuade; Civil Justice, Joseph McGuire; VIIIth District—Police Justice, John McQuade; Civil Justice, Joseph McGuire; VIIIth District—Police Justice, John McQuade; Civil Justice, Joseph McGuire; VIIIth District—Police Justice, John McQuade; Civil Justice, Joseph McGuire; VIIIth District—Police Justice, John McQuade; Civil Justice, Joseph McGuire; VIIIth District—Police Justice, John McQuade; Civil Justice, Joseph McGuire; VIIIth District—Police Justice, John McQuade; Civil Justice, Joseph McGuire; VIIIth District—Police Justice, John McQuade; Civil Justice, Joseph McGuire; VIIIth District—Police Justice, John McQuade; Civil Justice, Joseph McGuire; VIIIth District—Police Justice, John McQuade; Civil Justice, Joseph McGuire; VIIIth District—Police Justice, Justi aiah Porter.

MASSACHUSETTS .- [OFFICIAL.] GOVERNOR, 1869 -- cov., 1868-pp. Dem. Reform. Rep. Dem fin. Adams. Chambl'n. Cinflin. Adams Barnstable Berkebire..... 9943 Dukea Essex 90%5
Franklin 2367
Hampdon 3222
Hampshire 3305
Sijddiosax 14645
Vantuckot 354 5192 2072... 1762.... 9673 518

Total........74106 50734 13967 132121 63266
Whole vote in 1869 (including 102 scattering), 138,510;
Claffin over Adams, 23,871; over Adams and Chamberlain, 2,304. Whole vote in 1868, 196,387; majority for Claffin in 1868, 68,855.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH MUNICIPAL ELECTION. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 24.-Joseph B. Adams (Republican) was elected Mayer of this city yesterday, receiving 965 votes against 596 for Frank Jones (Democrat), the present incumbent.

VIRGINIA

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24.-The Republican State Convention met to-day and elected Charles H. Porter, Congressman elect, as President. The Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA. MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 24.—The State Legislature convened yesterday. The Governor's Message was read to-day. The Governor speaks cheerfully of the financial condition of the State, recommends that the interest on the debt be paid in specie, takes strong ground against State aid to railroads, advises the passage of laws to protoot the workingmen, and urges that special attention be paid to manufactures and agricultural improvements.

THE BLATCHFORD RESIGNATION.

THE STATEMENTS OF THE COLLECTOR AND OF THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY-THE READER LEFT TO TAKE HIS CHOICE.

One of our reporters, who called on Collector Brinnell yesterday afternoon at 2:60 o'clock, received from him the following information regarding his action in the case of Mr. S. T. Blatchford, who is implicated in

the drawback frauds: Mr. Grinnell said, with reference to the report which od in THE TRIBUNE this morning, " I pronounce it false in every particular, and I am very certain that Judge Pierrepone never gave any such information to the reporter of THE TRIBUNE, and particularly that he never made the remark that I was singularly indisposed to aid in bringing Mr. Blatchford to justice." Mr. Grinnell did not, in answer to a specific question from our reporter, inform him that he had not accepted Mr. Blatchford's resignation; but said that on the yery day that the indictment was found against Mr. Blatchford he (Mr. Grinnell) sent for the Chief Clerk of Mr. Blatchford's

Division, and, finding that he was fully competent to dissharge the duties, immediately swore him in as Deputy Collector pro tem., at the same time giving him his parch ment, on which was uffixed the broad seal of the Revenue Department. Mr. Grinnell further stated that he has been in consultation with the District-Attorney almost svery day, and thas left nothing undone toward bringing all parties implicated to justice. He said that he had called the attention of the District-Attorney to the report in THE TRIBUNE of that morning, and had received from him his assurance that it was incorrect.

THE TRIBUNE reporter who made the inquiries of Judge Pierrepont, on Tuesday, concerning the resignation of Mr. Blatchford, called at the District-Attorney's office between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and asked that official particularly if the report on the subject contained in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday morning was correct in all respects. The District-Attorney replied that he had been too busy to read the papers, and had not seen THE TRIBUNE at all, nor did he indicate to the reporter that his attention had been in any way called to the matter, or that he considered himself misrepresented in the least. The reporter in question has no hositation in repeating the assertion that Judge Pierrepont's remarks on Tuesday distinctly conveyed the impression, as fairly set forth in THE TRIBUNE, that he was not satisfied with the Collector's course with ref-erence to Mr. Blatchford, and that he considered Mr. Grinnell "singularly" indisposed to aid in bringing his depaty to justice.

OBITUARY. EX-CAPT.-GEN. DULCE. Gen. Dulce, who died at Madrid, on Tuesday, will be remembered mainly for his share in the efforts of the Spanish Government to suppress the Cuban revoludonary movement. Being experienced in political affairs, and attached to the interests of the new Government, he was selected in December to succeed Gen. Lersundi as Captalu-General of Cuba. He arrived in that island Jan. s, when the revolution which his predecessor had vainly attempted to quell had become general, and the Cuban coople had resolved to accept no terms less than total in-lependence. Immediately on his arrival he issued a proclamation granting general amnesty, dissolving military commissions, and restoring the full jurisdiction of the civil courts. In one of his first communisations he promised that Cuba would be considered in the future as a Spanish province, and stated that the Cubans would henceforth have freedom of the press, the right of meeting in public, and representation in the National Cortes. These promises failed to satisfy the Revolutionists, who had reason to distrust Spanish faith and had sacrificed too much for independlense to recede from the contest. Accordingly, the conflict proceeded with greater intensity than before, and hopes of success, which Gen. Dulce had founded on lenient measures, were frustrated by the Spanish Volunleers, who pronounced for a vindictive policy, and ventured to dictate to the Captain-General in reference to the disposal of prisoners taken during the riots of February. Gen. Dulce evinced a disposition to maintain the dignity of the law on this occasion, but subsequent syents proved that the most sangunary and attroctous sets were committed during his administration and with his sanction. The records of Gen. Dulce's career would be the chequered and evential scenes of the revolution; on one side, a brave and determined people contending for their rights; on the other, a disarganized Government trying to secure the last of that splendid empire which 60 years ago extended from Texas to Cape Horn. The differences between the volunteers and Gen. Dulce culminated in June. Belleving that Pelacz and others were embezzling the public funds, the volunteers became highly excited, seembled before the Captain-General's palace, and thouted "Death to Dulce;" "Death to Pelacz." On the s, a Commission from the volunteers entered the palace and demanded Gen. Dulce's resignation, declaring that he was allied with traitors. His resignation was soon afterward announced; and on June 5 he sailed for Spain, and has now succumbed probably to the attack of the subset of the attack of the subset of the sub eers, who pronounced for a vindictive policy, and ven-

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

ORGANIZATION OF A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. HENRY WARD BEECHER ELECTED PRESIDENT-ADDRESSES BY JULIA WARD HOWE, COL. HIGGINSON, AND OTHERS-LETTERS FROM GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS AND WILLIAM

LLOYD GARRISON. CLEVELAND, Nov. 24.-The Convention held o organize a National Woman's Suffrage Association met this morning at Case Hall. A large audience was in attendance, including 63 delegates from the different States, apportioned as follows: Massachusetts sent 9, viz.: Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the Rev. Rowland Conn and wife, C. M. Severance, T. S. Severance, Phobe A. Hauaford, Stephen S. Foster, A. Bronson Alcott, Ellen E. Miles, and F. B. Sanborn; Rhode Island, T. W. Higginson; New-York, 5: Celia Surleigh, M. Hillard, Anna C. Field, Jennie F. Culver, "A. E. Bradley; New-Jersey, seven; Pennsylvania, two; Delaware, three; New-Hampshire, four; Connecticut, one; Illinois, four; Wisconsin, one; California, one, Minnesota, two; and Missouri, two. Delegates from other States have not yet reported, though they are ex-

pected. Lucy Stone opened the meeting by reading the call lately published. The names of Robert Purvis, Oliver Johnson, Dr. Hunt of Boston, and Tomlinson of The Whatan's Advocate, were added to the list of signers. The stage Was filled by the shining lights of the movement. Bronson Alcott's white hair and noble face were visible in the audience, and, a little behind Susan B. Anthony, the so-called "apple of discord," sat in serene content Judge Bradville of Chicago, a rollicking, big-hearted Westerner, who was appointed Chairman. He thanked the women and men of America, in Convention assembled, for the honor conferred upon him. Mary F. Davis of New-Jersey was appointed Secretary. The following Committee on Credentials was appointed by the Chair: Mary A. Livermore, Caroline Severance, A. J. Boyer, Mrs. Hassard of Missouri, the Rev. Mr. Ames of Calfornia, and H. B. Blackwell. The following letter from Geo. Wm. Curtis was read :

Wm. Curtis was road:

North Shore, L. I., Nov. 15, 1869.

Dear Madam: I was very glad to sign the call for the Convention, and I am sure that the question of suffrage for women will be presented by it to the country in a manner that will command the most respectful attention. There are many persons who see and deplore the disadvantage under which women still labor in modern society, but who do not see that a share in political power would help them; and such persons, I hope, will be persuaded not more by the argument than by the tone and character of the Convention. All that we ask is the removal of a disability unreasonably imposed. Nature has certainly, as is constantly alleged, in reply to our demand, designed the sexes for certain functions in human society; but has nature hidden that truth from one sex and revealed it only to the other! Do not American women know what is womanly quite as well as American men. designed the sexes for certain functions in human society; but has nature hidden that truth from one sex and revealed it only to the other? Do not American women know what is womanly quite as well as American men, and, if they do, why should it be supposed that, if liberty of choice were given them, they would instantly desert the womanly sphere? It seems to be forgotten that the functions and duties arising from sex are not dependent upon choice, and, on the other hand, that an interest in the proper regulation of society does not dependent upon sex. If, indeed, it be true, as is constantly diriged, that their sex units and disinclines women for a practical share in the government of the commonwealth, that truth can only be proved by removing every restraint. It will not do for a gardener who trains his pear-trees upon a trellis to assert that pear-trees naturally grow like vines, but such gardeners are men who declare that to allow women to vote would be a reform against nature; for they merely assert a convenient theory, and refuse to give nature a chance to prove it or disprove it. The State needs the wisdom, the experience, the institucts of all its members. But it cannot have them without liberty, and the history of liberty is therefore the story of society gradually gaining the use of all its powers. In a sound body, head, heart, and hands move in harmonious action. The heart must not undertake the sphere of the hands, nor the hands that of the shead, for each sphere can be determined only by natural selection. Women alone can no more form a true political society than a club of bachelors can form a true family. The position of woman is undoubtedly higher in America than it has ever been anywhere, and in all civilized States the theory that women are properly a subject sex is sharply questioned. But wherever the improvement of their condition is most marked, the more general and imperative is their demand for political equality; nor should this surprise us, for compliment and contresy to women, the most

Mrs. Cutter of Cleveland spoke, using the accustomed rguments. Judge Bradwell briefly described the posttion of women before the law, and Mrs. Ames of California mentioned the case of an American woman who desired to go to China, and was told that the courtesy of the Consul there might protect her in case of trouble, but that she was not entitled to protection as an Ameri-

Letters speaking favorably of the movement from the Rev. Henry Blanchard and Mr. Downing of Washington were read, and the following Committee on permanent organization were appointed:

organization were appointed:

Mrs. Cutler of Ohio; H. Campbell of Vermont; Amanda
Way of Indiana; M. A. Livermore of Illinois; F. E. Sanborn of Massachuseits; T. W. Higginson of Rhode Island;
Celia Burleigh of New-York; H. B. Blackwell of NewJersey; Mrs. C. Pierce of Pennsylvania; Dr. Sione of
Michigan; Lilly Peckham of Wisconsin; Addis L. Ballou
ot Minnesota; Mrs. A. T. Hassard of Missouri; Mrs. C. G.
Ames of California; Mrs. A. White of New-Hampehire;
Mrs. Cameron of Delaware.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, dignified, erect, and uncom-

promising in manner, delivered the following address:

I have asked leave to speak first on this occasion, so full of interest to us all, because I have wished to be the prophet of the Cleveland Convention, rather than its instorian. Its coming together has a high sanction in our yes. The necessity of the hour called it—not we. With its being and its action our personalities have nothing to do, except in so far as these involve our best power and purest services. So we hope to present and entertain here dispassionate views only. Very simple are the fundamental truths upon which our cause rests. Very simple, perhaps, may be the measures by which we shall seek to advance it. At all events, simplicity of heart should pervade our councils. We should wish to be wise as serpents, but we will be harmless as doves. Not for rich women, nor for poor women alone, but for all women do we plead; nor for women alone, but for that manhood which cheats and defrauds itself in keeping down the standard of womanhood. Human experience has promising in manner, delivered the following address: should pervade our councils. We should wish to be wise a serpents, but we will be harmless as doves. Not for rich women, nor for poor women alone, but for that manhood which cheats and defrauds itself in keeping down the standard of womanhood. Human experience has shown that the partialities of action devised by the few for the aubingation of the many, are in the end corrupting to both. A bargain, which is not good for both of the two partice bargaining, is, in the end, good for neither. Our desire, therefore, which belong rather to human the political endied of the two partices bargaining, is, in the end, good for neither. Our desire, therefore, which belong rather to human the footing of a noble and concede equality with man. It would open to her at once the avenues of thought, of action, of art, of educational and political efficiency. It would do this in justice to increasing an achievement, our achietist in degree of the sector with the terms of their fractionality will be changed. The man will no longer be accounted two-thirds, or four-lifths, or ninetenths of that integer, but the man as half and the woman as half will conspire to teach or to govern. I would here say one word upon this vexed question of unity. The aspects of unity then are twofold. When the two limbs or organs have done all that either could do they have not done too much. The task requires the active cooperation of the two opposites. The human body shows throughout this fine balance of power and activity. Even the recipient atomach and the prehensile hands have this closes and vital intersolidarity. Each must work, or both will fail. But custon, tyranny, and prejudice, have darkened one yet of the social body with kingrances, have done hand skill and the other awkwardness, and then they read the social body with kingrances, have done hand says the social body with kingrances, have done hand says the million of the two opposites. The human rody shows throughout his fine balance of power and activity. Even the recipient so many some seque

the diversity of our powers and opportunities. Treason to hux-anity eachet be fidelity to woman. We cannot put back the age to bring forward our measure. In the great hospitalities of providence there is room for all Let not our over haste crowd those who are to go in with us or before us. Especially in visw of our method, I would recommend that whatever organization lies helped commend that whatever organization Let not our over haste crowd those who are to go in with us or before us. Especially in view of our method, I would recommend that whatever organization lies behind our present coming to ther should be seducially maintained and strengther. A. The concaurse of minds and the cumulation of sympathies are elements of progress never to be lost sight of in the labor which these involve. The general and the particular must be kept in close and careful correspondence. Each State Society should have a centre and activity of its own. The energy of their activities will raise not lower the price and value of our common organization. Distinct responsibilities and final harmony are the two points to whose attainment we must address our special efforts, for these two conditions form the basis of republicanism. Take nothing for granted, compromise nothing, but carry in to all plans and workings zeal for your neighbor, and jealously of yourself. Many of us may travel, but I trust that more of us will stay at home, to bring forward the interest which travel sacrifices. When the schoolmaster is abroad the schoolmistress may remain at home; when the parent goes to the Legislature the farmer's wife will attend to swing and gathering; and, vice versa, when divines forsake country churches, and lawyers turn from country offices for spheres more fashionable and extended, earnest and educated women who can afford to serve the truth obscurely will take up the threads of law and divinity, and if the young men must leave us to organize new States in the Far West, and North, and South, the young women, in self-defense, must organize new States in the Far West, and North, and South, the young women, in self-defense, must organize new States in the Far west, and North, and South, the young men must leave us to organize new States in the Far west, and North, and South, the young men powers of their own. Hold service in your right hand, and you will always hold empire in your left; but grasp empire in your right hand, and service will be lame hampered in your left. The ballot is empire, where it means service; where it is not, it is anarchy and tyranny. Of all the names given to us to ward off the demon and invoke the angel, let us hold fast to this word "service."

Casé Hall was crowded to repletion by an audience of the most refined people in Cleveland. The stage was filled by the delegates, all the prominent leaders being present. Prayer was offered by A. Blackwell. The Committee on Organization reported as follows:

AFTERNOON SESSION.

mistee on Organization reported as fellows:

Col. Higginson of Rhode Island, President; Mary F. Davis of New-Jersey, and Myra Bradwell of Chicago, Secretaries; and the following Vice-Presidents: The Hon. Nathanisi White of New-Hampehire; Caroline Severance of Mussachusetts; Anna C. Field of New-York; the Rev. Antoinette B. Biackwell of New-Jersey; John K. Wilman of Pennsylvania; Dr. J. Cameron of Delaware; the Rev. Chas. H. Marshall of Indiana; Judge Bradwell of Blinois; Addie L. Bailou of Minnesota; Lilly Peckham of Wisconsin; Dr. L. H. Jones of Michigan; Mrs. Ritten of California; Ida Fiala of Mississippi; Capt. J. M. Cross of Iowa; Henry F. Campbell of Florida, and William M. Hudson of Cieveland.

On taking the chair, Col. Higginson said that he was grateful for the honor, but he did not consider it as a peronal compliment, but as a mark of courtesy bestowed by the great West upon the East. Ohio, the first to organize a Woman Suffrage Society, was always the first in initial proceedings for the enfranchisement of women. The little State I represent (Rhode Island) stood side by side with Ohio in the war, and in the first Suffrage Convention, held in this city in 1853, Ohio and Rhode Island were two of the six States represented. I do not, therefore, blush for the insignificant size of my State, and can claim that mine is the only State in the United States that is a unit for woman suffrage. There may be differences of opinion among women on this question, but let women decide it for themselves. Some women think detachments of police are to be sent out to drag out a fainting sister to the polis. Nothing of the kind is contemplated; the object of this platform is not compulsion, but freedom thay before woman this great responsibility, and to say to her, choose if you please—vote or not. All we have to do is to break down the barriers that now exclude her. It does not take a woman out of her sphere of duty. It tells her simply, when you have done all you can to serve your husband and son at home, it gives you power to extend a saving influence over him in the street, and breaks down vice and intemperance. Various efforts toward a National organization, all useful, have not rested, as this alims to rest, in embodying comprehensively all minor organizations. This may be found imperfect a few years hence, but for the present we seek it because we have need of it. It is eminently needful, therefore, that so important an organization is begun with care and the consenting efforts of various minds. We cannot expect all to think alike, but in this, and this alone we are a unit to-day—the effort to initiate the grandest reform ever launched on the United States.

A citizen offered carriages to the members for the purtwo of the six States represented. I do not, therefore, A citizen offered carriages to the members for the pur-

pose of visiting the objects of interest in the city, and he was thanked by a resolution. Mr. Higginson said that at old-time Conventions people were more disposed to provide carringes to take the suffrage advocates out of town. A resolution inviting the members of the Western Associated Press, now in convention here, to attend the Convention and participate in its deliberations, was passed. The latter claus as added by Stephen Foster, who thought the women were going out of their way to simply invite them specially to look on. A committee was appointed to convey the invitation to the gentlemen. Judge Bradwell characterizing Miss Anthony, who sat in the audience, as a noble worker in the cause, proposed a resolution inviting her to take a seat on the platform. Mr. Higginson thought it unnecessary, as a general invitation had been extended to all desiring to thus identify themselves with the movement. Mr. Bradwell insisting, the resolution was offered and carried. Miss Authory walked coolly up the aisle, amid a dead silence, and her appearance on the stage was greeted with much

applause. The following letter from Mr. Garrison was

TO THE PRIENDS OF EQUAL RIGHTS, IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED: As, much to my regret, circumstances prevent my being with you except in spirit and purpose, I can only express very briefly with my pen what othercan only express very briefly with my pen what other wise might find a more copious utterance with my voice, had I the privilege of being one of the speakers to address you in furtherance of the object which brings you together. That object is twofold. First: The claim and assertion of equal political rights, irrespective of sex. Second: The formation of a National Woman's Suffrage Association, on a truly representative basis, in a manner becoming the dignity and importance of the movement, and in advocacy of those fundamental principles of justice, which admit of no compromise. In signing the call for your Convention I did so not only as one who had no need to define his position on the question of woman's rights, but because I was strongly convinced of the utility of embodying in a national organization, as far as practiable, whatever of sympathy and approval have been secured in the land through years of carnest labor and rights, but because I was strougly convinced of the utility of embedying in a national organization, as far as practiable, whatever of sympathy and approval have been secured in the land through years of carnest labor and inflexible determination for the immediate recognition of these rights. I presume every other signer was animated by the same conviction, and therefore I would respectfully suggest that those who, for whatever reasons satisfactory to themselves, are not disposed to sanction such an organization, either by vote or membership, will evince a just sense of the fitness of things by not enrolling themselves as members of the Convention, or taking any part in its proceedings. It is for the Convention, however, to determine by what rules it will be governed, and how far discussion may be allowed as to the expediency of ferming a society that shall be worthy of the cause, and hence deserving the confidence and support of the friends of Impartial Suffrage universally. Of course, such a society is not designed to absorb or interfere with local associations, but rather to ineffe their multiplication in every state in the Umon. Third: It will symbolize the movement nationally, and consequently command attention, and wield an influence unattainable by any local body. It will make itself visible on the other side of the Athantio, and thus cheer and strengthen those who are there endeavoring to bring about a similar result. Its organ should not mistake rashness for courage, folly for smarriness, cunning for sagacity, badinage for wit, extravagance for devotion, efficatery for heroism, lunnery for genius, or any incongruous melange for a simple palatable dish. While not undervaluing collateral matter pertaining to the condition of woman, its strength will be concentrated mainly upon the question of Suffrage, as that to a large extent involves almost every other issue. Your Convention is the result of the most thoughful consideration, the widest correspondence, and the Jumost professedly the same object in view

Mrs. Phobe Hansford then spoke against the doors of colleges being closed to women. She declared that the nation, if not saved politically by women, would not be saved at all. Mrs. Mary F. Davis of New-Jersey followed in the same vein. Mr. Stebbins of Michigan read the following resolution, which was adopted:

following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the National Labor Congress, represented 500,000 of the workingmen of our country, at its late session in Philadelphia, by recognizing the equal membership and rights of men and women of white and colored alike, evinced a spirit of broad and impartial justice worthy of all commendation, and we hall its action as a proof of the power of truth over prejudice and oppression, which must be of signal benefit to its members in helping that self-respect, intelligence, and moral culture by which the claims of labor are to be gained and the worker truly elevated.

He had taken the precaution to ask Miss Anthony why she was refused, and she had informed him that it was

she was refused, and she had informed him that it was not because she was a woman, but from some trifling informality in her credentials.

Lucy Stone then delivered a short address, saying that speech is work. She reviewed the growth of the present movement, and called attention to the action of the Rhode Island Legislature which referred a woman-suffrage petition to the Committee on Graveyards. Now they allow-the women to be heard.

Susan Anthony then proceeded with a firm step to the front of the platform and said that she could not help coming forward, because Lucy Stone had struck the keynote, and that is work. I, too, belong to the class of workers. Everything that does not mean work she wanted excluded from the movement. The grand work of this Convention and the proposed Association, if one is organized, should be to go in styong array to Congress, wengen shall be thus elevated. The question should not be submitted to the mass of voters, but to the several Legislatures of the States. This question should be deded by the most intelligent men, and not by the rank and file of the ignorant. She concluded as independent.

ask that you pass a resolution here calling on Congress to submit the question to the Legislatures. I care not what this Convention does, though it should nullify and crush out the organization of which I am a member, and trend its heel on The Revolution, for which I have struggled for the past two years as no woman ever struggled before; if you decide to render all my labor null, and yet do this work at Washington, I will bless God for your Convention." Miss Anthony was rewarded by a hearty burst of appliance. burst of applause.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the Woman's Suffrage Association was held before an immense audience. The preamole to the Constitution declaring solemnly the American Woman Suffrage Association to be formed, was then adopted, and as the first business of the new organization, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was nominated for President, and the motion was carried amid great enthusiasm only one woman objecting, on the ground that a woman should occupy that position. Judge Bradwell spoke at length upon the general injustice of the laws. He felt like taking to his arms everybody who Here is had fought under this banner. Lucy Stone, who has worked nobly in this cause for 20 odd years; here is Mrs. Stanton, a magnificent woman, reminding one of Martha Washington; and here is Susan Anthony, who has tolled year after year without flagging. We must all get on this plain and fight together. [Great applause.] Mrs. Miriam M. Cole, of The Woman's Advocate, and Miss Lily Peckham of Milwaukee gave well-considered speeckes, and Dr. Lees, the temperance speaker from England, expressed the deep sympathy of thot country with the movement. Mr. Sanborn, of The Springfield Republican, detailed the actions of the Massachusetts colleges in regard to women. Amherst had expressed itself willing to admit women, but Harvard, as the only concession, allowed its Phi Beta Society to invite Julia Ward Howe to read a poem before them. Mary A. Livermore spoke with vivid effects. She advocated the more liberal education of women, and declared that the possession of the ballot will not affect the duties of wife and mother. She desired a perfect equalization of the sexes, and repelled the accusation that bad and dissolute women would control political work. These women never come to our Conventions, while we have seen men in attendance who would take out their flast and get dead devel. ging. We must all get on this plain and fight together.

have seen men hever come to our Conventions, while we have seen men in attendance who would take out their flask and get dead drunk. Great enthusiasm was manifested for Mrs. Livermore, and the Convention adjourned with entire good feeling. with entire good feeling.

MISS ANTHONY'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION. THE FINANCES TACKLED-ALSO MEN, MEDICAL STUDENTS, AND OTHER THINGS.

The ladies met yesterday at the rooms of the Packard Business College, with Mrs. Wilbour in the chair, and Miss Umbleby acting as Secretary. Mrs. Norton said. she thought they ought to advertise their meetings; that they ought to be better known. She then offered a series

number six, concerning currency, and said she had received a letter from a tanking-house. The author speaking of specie payments took the fallacious ground speaking of specie payments took the fallacious ground that you can make paper-money equivalent to gold. Mrs. Blake thought Mrs. Norton was very severe in her resolutions. She said there was an important impediment in the way of women's voting. In the Constitution of the State of New York, and every other she had ever seen, the article on suffrage begins: "Every white male citizen —." So she didn't see but that cut off women. Mrs. Norton read the first resolution, remarking that she wished every State had the right to confer Suffage upon women, but it seemed to her (and that was her reason for making that resolution) that it would be a simpler and more direct way to appeal to Congress, and have the right of suffrage conferred upon the women of the whole United States, making a sort of sweeping thing of it. Mrs. Blake said suffrage is always held to be a domestic Institution. As you all know, the seld to be a domestic institution. As you all know, interference of Congress in the interests of the South led to the war. She didn't think that Congress had a right to centralize power by allowing women to vote. Mrs. Norton quoted Mr. Sumuer's speech at Worcester. He said Congress had a perfect right to settle this question without appealing to the States. She accepted this state-Norton quoted Mr. Sumner's speech at Worcester. He said Congress had a perfect right to settle this question without appealing to the States. She accepted this statement at once as an argument on our side. The resolution was adopted. Upon the second resolution very little was said, and that little by Mrs. Norton. The third and feurth resolutions were adopted without question. On reading the fifth resolution, Mrs. Blake moved that 18 years be changed to 21 years. Mrs. Summerby in reply declared that some women knew as much at 18 years as they did at 21. "I would like to tell Mrs. Summerby," said Mrs. Norton. "that I knew as much when I teas 12 years old as I do now. [Great applause.] The resolution was then hesitatingly adopted, Mrs. N. remarking that though of course she didn't like to see it opposed, yet she did like to see them have the courage to rise and vote. Mrs. Summerby disagreed with Mrs. N. on the sixth resolution. She thought it was necessary to have the paper money; it was more convenient. It mattered very little any way. Mrs. Norton thought it did matter. She didn't want to pay \$1.25 in paper money when she could get it for \$1 in gold. She advocated returning at once to specie payment. Mrs. Blake said the return would have to be very gradual or it would produce disastrous results, and though it would be all right when it once got back, yet it was the going back that would make the trouble. Mrs. Wilbour thought it strange that currency should be a thing to speculate upon; it ought to be fixed. Dr. Hallock said that the resolutions seemed to be a branching off from the real object of the meeting, upon which the author said she wrote them simply to assert her right to discuss public and political questions. [Applause.] The resolution, together with the seventh and eighth, was laid on the table.

Mrs. Wilbour then announced that the Dwight-st. Union

laid on the table.

Mrs. Wilbour then announced that the Dwight-st. Union

building, and insisted upon occupying the floor after having been warned of the ill effects of the fumes of the lead ascending to his apartments; if he had tried he could have lowered his family out of the window by the fail-rope; the only inflammable substance used in the building was linseed oil; the distance from the windows on the fourth floor to the ground was from thirty-five to ferty feet. Mr. Anderson made the following statement of his opinion as to the origin of the fire:

Wallace's milkman served them their milk at 5:40 o'clock. Mrs. Wallace took up the milk from him by a line, while Wallace was still asleep in bed; she then proceeded to light a fire and prepare breakfast, took her kerosene lamp and went to go down stairs for water with a pail where she usually got it, at the foot of the first stair down, slipped and foil on the stairs, broke the lamp, and as a matter of course, the fluid and the stairs were instantly ablaze. She returned to her reom and gave the alarm to her husband, still asleep, who without waiting to dress, hastened to combat the flames, while she called at the windows for help. In his fight with the fire, he soorched his leg, and falling to subdue it likewise returned to the room, pulled on his pantaloons, on which there was no appearance of fire, and took the fatal leap from the window, with the hope of saving his wife also, by procuring means from without in this view of the case the 20 minutes they had to live after the milkman left were amply sufficient to include all that I have supposed. But in that dreadful struggle for life, they appear to have lost their self-control to an unusual degree even in such emergencies; for I am perfectly satisfied in my own mind that while he was throwing himself from the window, there were 50 feet of one inch and a half rope hanging uniquired in the open hoist way, together with the check-line, either of which well have laid his hand upon from his bed by pushing a beard ont of the partition, and it is quite evident, now, to any person, that

every night.

Wm. N. Moore testified in relation to The condition of the premises after the fire, and the inquest was then adjourned.

LIBERAL EDUCATION IN BROOKLY N-IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN,
The Brooklyn Young Men's /Christian Asso-

The Brooklyn Young Men's /Christian Association commence a work this ovening g which will prove, we trust, a blessing to that city. Unose who are competent in churches, educational instrutions and business circles are uniting in the Association to secure the advantages similar to those of the Gooper Institute for the young men of Brooklyn. The new movement starts upon the principle that our young men need moral care and business instruction. It is pry posed to present the most attractive intellectual, secial fand moral appliances; to furnish the best privileges of the University so that in the course of a business training a young man may acquire far more available cuits, re than is furnished by our best colleges. Classes of instruction will be organized, and this evening a course of weekly scientific lectures will be commenced by meny distinguished in their several departments. These lectures are to be illustrated by maps, drawings, and the fusest apparatus. Dr. Duryea opens the course. His subject this evening will be, "The Study of the Human Mind; Its Practicability, Usefulness, and Attractiveness." This is the first lecture of a course on metaphysicals subject which Dr. Duryea work of the Human Mind; Its Practicability, Usefulness, and Attractiveness which Prof. Mitchell gives to astronomy. Prof. Dwight of Columbia Law School will give a course on the History of the Constitution and Constitutional Law; Prof. Guyot of Princeton, a course on Physical Cay of New York, a course on Astronomy, Prof. Eaton of Brooklyn, a course on Astronomy, Prof. Plympton, a course on Architecture; Dr. Willard Parky; of New York, a course on Physiclegy. Banking, Dro serage, stocks, &c., &c., will also be treated by able bay sera of this city. Professors of ability will lecture on the history of civilization and other subjects. ciation commence a work this evening which will prove.

bearer to attend the lectures, classes, library, and social reunions, beside three first-class concerts in the Academy of Music. Membership tickets can be obtained at the rooms of the Association, Nos. 80 and 82 Fulton-ave. Tickets to all the lectures will be sold at the same price. The rection of a school building adequate to the needs of this enterprise have been favorably started, and apother year will see it completed.

THE DRAMA.

Mr. Wood has added to his Museum a nex

and commodious hall. It extends along the north side of

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

the building, on Thirtieth-st., and it is now devoted to the accommodation of a large number of Wild Beasts. To these creatures we direct the especial attention of our readers. In the seciety of wild beasts a man knows where he is. They have their defects of character and their unpleasant peculiarities of conduct; but they are not insincere. They do not indulge in sham. They would eat the visitor if they could, and the visitor knews it. This quality of genuineness, so very rare among mankind, is an extremely refreshing thing to encounter Moreover, the beasts commend themselves by their mar-velous beauty. It is, of course, a physical and fierce sort of beauty, but, of its kind, it is superb, and it is instinct with character. There are some leopards and tigers in this collection which, to the student of woman-and the woman question has grown to be vastly important in these days-ought to teach some edifying lessons. It is the veritable spirit of Cleopatra that walks about in these There is a fine old lion, too; and a magnificent lioness. with four nursing cubs. These little fellows look like lambs, and the sight of them, in pursuit of their sustenance, is at once comical and touching. So too is the expression of serene content, mingled with wide-eyed vigilance, in the big face of the recumbent mother. the next cage to that of the old lion is a lion-slayer, a little, sagacious, dog-nosed baboon of a beast, who passes the time in hopping up and down, coughing, and hurling sawdust at the spectator—as an indication of rage. The ferocity of eye and the aurious air of smooth-shaven respectability in this brute, together with his choleric explosiveness of temper, make him indescribably dicrous. Not far from this animal stands the calm rhinocerous, bringing the vost energy of his uncouth person to bear on some trusses of hay. Four camels and an elephant are his immediate neighbors-all first-class specimens. Over against these is a dreadful hyens, prowling, and "laughing" in the manner peculiar to the most untameable of beasts. A fine Polar bear occupies one of the cages, and a brace of black bears is in another. Remote, melancholy and slow, a sea-cow from Egypt penders in gloomy silence-on the Sphynx's riddle, perhaps, or the secrets of the Pyramids. The reader will perceive that this is a Menagerie of real and rich merits. So far as we could perceive, it is well bestowed. An attraction like this ought materially to strengthen the Museum in popular esteem, and we dare say it will .-With reference to the theatrical attractions offered here just now there is need of but little comment. Mr. Wood keeps blowing upon the dying embers of burlesque "Aladdin; or, The Wonderful Scamp," may be seen there, with Mr. John J. Howson as the Widow Twankey— a capital burlesque performance, because thoroughly comical in its thorough seriousness, and also full of vital energy .- Yankee Robinson plays, in the evening, in plays which are supposed to be in some sense representative of New-England character. Mr. Robinson takes a benefit on Friday evening. Next Monday Mr. Wood will produce the burlesque of "Kenilworth." DRAMATIC NOTES.

The comedy of "Wonder" is in preparation at Wallack's Theater, but, as "Home" still draws crowded houses, it is not likely to be brought out for some time. Mr. W. H. Pope, and his sister Miss Proud-foot, will unite in giving a dramatic entertainment. Fri-day evening, at Steinway Hall. "Manfred" will be re-cited, and "A Morning Call" will be acted.

Professor Frobisher, we observe, gives Readings, in Brooklyn, this evening. He will be assisted by members of his Phone Reading Club. Brooklyn is a good place to read in, private elecution being fashionable there—as it is in Boston, where all the girls study Plate and everybody reads to everybody else.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration last evening, the Secretary read a letter from

the Secretary of State at Washington, tnanking the Com

missioners for valuable suggestions looking to the pro-

tection of immigrants. A portion of the business of the

PROTECTION FOR EMIGRANTS-AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION. At the meeting of the Commissioners

discuss public and political questions. (Applause.) The resolution together with the seventh and eight, whe laid of the table. Since the properties of the proposed in the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. The resolution to the properties of the prope previous meeting was ignored for the reason that a

THE NEW-YORK SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: Allow me, through your columns, to avail myself of the occasion which the robbery of the Boylston Bank, in Boston, offers, to call the attention of the public to the safety for securities offered by the Safet Deposit Company of New-York, Nos. 142 and 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st., established for the sole purpose of their safe keeping, and the first of its kind-in the world.

world.

We give receipts for special deposits of Government bonds and other securities, family plate, jewelry, gold, wills, and any valuable papers, and guarantee their safety, at a charge of one dellar per thousand slellars for a year upon Government bonds, and for other articles at low rates.

We also rent small safes in our bonds.

by rates.

We also rent small safes in our burglar-proof vaults at from \$15 to \$75 per annum, according to size. Rehind our yault, in which are our guaranteed securities and the small safes rented, is a three-feet granite walk, which itself forms one side of another vault.

The building is absolutely fire-proof, and the most thoroughly-watched premises in this city, day and night, including sundays and holidays, having at night, within and around the premises, not less than thirteen watchmen, and the premises always lighted up, through the night, and open to inspection from outside.

The public, and especially ladies, for whom a separate desk-room is provided, are invited to see our premises and mode of business.

Desk-room is provided for renters to examine their securities, cut off coupons, &c., thus saving any risk of carrying them through the streets, or having them upon their own premises during the day. We make it a point to keep a supply of our safes of all sizes, always ahead of the dynand, adding to their number as required.

The banks take such special deposits of securities, &c., as well as cash-baxes containing them with reductance, and there have been several legal decisions that they are not responsible for their safety. Any one interested has only to inquire of bank officers themselves to learn the various risks to which securities and cash-baxes thus left with them are exposed.

The risks of keeping them in private safes are sail greater. Ours is a corporate Company, under special charter, and with a liability of its stockholders to the extent of and in addition to the stock held. Persons out of the city can send their deposits through the responsible express companies.

Roopectfully, your obedient servant.

Roopectfully, your obedient servant.

express companies.
Respectfully, your obedient servant.
FRANCIS H. JENKS,
President of the Safe Deposit Company of New Yor The Boylston Bank Robbery furnishes an

opportunity for Mr. FRANCIS H. JENES, President of the

increase the strength of the Union. The ablandance large, and among those present were several member the Joint Committee of the I-titler and Workingmunions. Mr. G. A. Taylor and Mr. Nelson Young of Workingmen's Union; Mr. Bushe of the Painter's: Mr. Workingmen's Union; Mr. Bushe of the Painter's: Mr. Workingmen's Union; Mr. Bushe of the Joint Commit and others, made short addresses.

The Brooklyn Plasterers last evening expelled

three members for working in "foul" shops.

The notorious leader of Trades Unious a Sheffield is coming to America, the authorities having refused to grant him a public house iteense since complicity in several "Union" outrages was proven agains him. This man's name is Broadhead, which Mr. Charles Roade has translated "Grostait" in his last story, the scene of which is laid in Sheffield or thereabout. Broadhead had a benefit at Sheffield a few days ago, made a speech, and is probably by this time nearing our countries with what designs on our labor movements we have as means of knowing. means of knowing.

PERSONAL.

E. H. King, President of the Bank of Montreal, and Richard Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, salied for Europe in the steamship Russis yesterday.

Ex-Senator Wm. Pinckney Whyte of Maryland, is at the New-York Hotel.—The Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Wm. H. Seward, fr., and Major Knapp, Auburn Judge Rush R. Sloane, the Hon. S. Witt, and Col. Harris of Ohio; E. B. Judson, Syracuse; Dr. Albert Barnea, Philadelphia; the Hon. John F. Slater, Norwich; the Hon. B. R. Folsom, Attica, N. Y., and Philip Ten Eyek, Albany, are at the St. Sicholas Hotel.—Mayor Besch of Toy, the Hon. John A. Kasson of Iows, and Capt. Babcock, U. S. Navy, are at the Hoffman House.—Ex-Congressman Rowell Hart, Rochester; Dr. Czapkay, U. S. Consul at Bucharest, Turkey, Bishop Ambrosie, and the Roy. J. J. Curley, are at the Astor House.—Gen. G. W. Cole. Syracuse, and Henry C. Jarrett of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.—Capt. Cook of the steamship Java, Dr. Tryon, and Lieut. Amory, U. S. Navy, are at the Brevoort House.—The Hon. John Currey of California, Col. J. D. Cameron, Pennsylvania, and Fotter Palmer of Chicage, are at the Fifth Avense Hotel.

THE LATE HON. WILLIAM NELSON.

On the death of the Hon. William Nelson of Peekskill, in the 86th year of his age, on the 3d of October, a meeting of the Bar of Westchester County was held at the Conrt-House, White Plains, and a committee consist ing of J. W. Tompkins, Edward Wells, R. S. Hart, Francis ing of J. W. Tompkins, Edward Wells, R. S. Hart, France-Larkin, and J. C. Dykman was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and to present them at the present term of the Circuit Gent. In accordance with the sentiments then expressed, the several members of the Committee on Tucsday offered a few remarks culogistic of the ability, integrity, and char-acter of the deceased. Mr. Tompkins, who had been inti-mate with Mr. Nelson for about half a century, gave a very interesting sketch of his life. Justice Tappea also made some remarks culogistic of the late Mr. Nelson, and adjourned the Court for one day in respect to his momory.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

DOMESTIC MARKETS

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Obvictio, Nov. 24.—Flour suchanged; sairs of 1,800 bids, at 40 25 for No. 1 Spring; \$6 55 for Amber Winter; \$7 for White: \$7.50 for Double Extra. Whest dull; saies of 1,500 bids. No. 1 Milesanies Club at \$1 25, and Hibbanh. Red Wabash at \$1.22. Corn firm; sees of 1,200 bush, at \$1; Choice sold at \$1.00. Bariey dul; saies of 1,600 bush. Ip-Lake Ganada at \$1.01.07 \$10.00 bush. Ip-Lake Ganada at \$1.01.07 \$10.00 bush. Ip-Lake Ganada at \$1.00. Bariey dul; saies of 1,600 bush. Ip-Lake Ganada at \$1.01.07 \$10.00 bush. Bariey at \$1.00 bush. Ip-Lake Lake Imports. Wheat, \$2.00 bush. Bariey at \$1.00 bush. Bariey 12.00 bush. Bariey In-Lake Imports.—\$1.00 bush. \$1.00 bush. Bariey, II.000 bush. Baries, III.000 bush. Baries, II.000 bush. Baries, II.000 bush. Baries, II.000 bush. Baries, II.000 bush. Baries, III.000 bus

The Trophy Tomato. - Circulars ready. Address Gaorge E. Warnen, Jr., Ogden Farm, Newport, R. I.

MARRIED.

CHITTERLING—HARDCASTLE—At Bloomfeld, N. J. Teesdar, Nov. 23, 1869, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Kev. N. Millard, Jos. S. Chitterling and Mary E. Hardcastle, at in of the above pison.

PORTER—HILTON—Boston, Nov. 21, '69, by the Rev. Ct. A. Bertel, D. D., Rowland Connor Porter of "The Praternal Association" in Miss M. Emma Hilton, daughter of Andrew J. Hilton, all of Boston.

Miss M. Emma Hilton, daughter of Andrew J. Hilton, all of Bester.

TAYLOR—BARBER—At 256 West Twenty-third-st., in this city, at it e'clock a. m. of the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Richmood, assisted by the Rev. G. L. Taylor, Albert Edward Taylor of New-York to Miss Hattie A. Barber of New-Canaan, Come.

TRIMBLE—MURRAY—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at the Lafayette-ave. Church, by the Rev. Thee, J. Cuyler, J. Debungs Trimble to Emma A., daughter of R. Murray, jr.

TORREY—PRATT—On Tuesday afternoon, Nev. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. David Torrey, D. D., Henry F. Torrey at Honesdale, Pa., to Hattle A., edest daughter of Julius H. Prais of Mt. Chair, N. J.

WILSON—HUNT—On Wednesday, Nev. 24, at the residence of the

Wilson-Hunt-on Wednesdar, Nov. 24, at the residence of the bidder father, Brier Ciff. Sing Sing, N. Y., by the Rev. A. M. Dam Mr. Ethelhert Wilson of New York to Adelade M. Hunt, daughter Lewis Hunt, each, of Sing Sing.

All Notices of Marriages must be indozsed with full

DIED.

BEARE-In this city, Tuesday, Nov. 23, Thomas M. Beare. BUSHNELL-Nov. 23, at his residence in Menticello, N. Y., Mosqon & Bushnell, aged 61 years.

The friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday at 2 p. DUNN-In this city, on the 24th inst., Francis Budd Dunn, in the 19th year of his age. Notice of funeral bereafter.

GRANT-On Wednesday, Nov. 24, Oliver DeForest Grant, of pa

in his 63d year. Notice of funeral bereafter.

in his 63d year.

Notice of funeral bereafter.

GREENE—Nov. 23, at the residence of his grandfather, Win. W. Greene,
Washington Heights, with congestion of the brain, Willie Tools, sair
child of Richard Henry and Mary Gertrund Greene, agod 1 year and 7
mouths.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the
residence of his greatgrandfather, Win. W. Tools, 33 East Twestythird-st, this (Thursday) afternoon at 12 delock.

GOUGH—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, Eliza, wife of Edward Gough, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral
from the Third Reformed Church, Hamilton-square, Jersey City, on
Friday afternoon at 1 delock.

MERRILL—On Wednesday, the 24th inst., L. T. Merrill, of Faithanks
& Co. in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the bearest
services at his late residence, No. 45 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, as
Saurday, the 37th, at 1 p. 20.

SMITH—At Greenport, L. L., Tuesday, Nov. 23, A. M. C. Smith, formerly of this city, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend
his funeral from St. Ann's Church, Cliston-st. mary Aliantle, Resolding,
on Friday, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock a. 12. Masone Fraternity are foreited
to attend. Carriages will be in attendance at Wallest and South Feerries at 10 d. 20.

WESCOTT.-On Wednesday, Nov. 24, Phobe Folger, relict of the late. Eshon S. Westcott, in her 76th rear.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her
som-in-law, Affred P. Decker, Warburton-ave., Yonkers, on Friday,
Nov. 26, at 32 p. m. Trains leave Thirtieth-st. at 22 p. m. Carriages son-in-law, Alfred P. Decker, Warborton-are, Yoake Nov. 25, at 34 p. m. Trains leave Thirtieth-4t, at 24 p. will be at the depot. Hudson, Providence, and Nantucket papers please copy.

Special Botices. Phalon's "Vitalia;" Or,f Salvation for the Melr.

FOR RESTORING TO GRAY HAIR ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

PHALON'S "VITALIA" differs utterly from all the "dyes," "ort-

overs," and "restorers" (f) in use. It acts on a totally different price ciple. It is limpid, fragrant, and perfectly innocuous, precipitates so muddy or facculent matter, requires no shaking up, and communicated no stain to the skin or the linen. No paper curtain is necessary to comceal its turbid appearance, for the simple reason that it is not turbid. It is to all intents and purposes a NEW DISCOVERY In Tollet Chemistry. For sale by all drungists. PHALON & SON, Now-York.
Ladies' Furs

> MODERATE PRICES. WARNOCK & Co.,

519 Broadway. Watches and Jewelry of all descriptions, for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen of all descriptions, for SALE and REPAIRED by first class workness.

GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, 1,173 Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-siz., and 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Twenty-eighth-siz.

One hest French China TiA SET, gold edge, 44 pleces,
Twelve out glass WATER GOILEETS,
Twelve out glass WATER GOILEETS,
Twelve out glass WATER GOILEETS,
will be sent to any address on receipt of \$20,
or forwarded by express C. O. D.

Address

HERMAN TROST & Co.
Nos. 46 and 30 Harrar-eighth

The alexements in some of the morning papers respectly any provisions hast evening, are calculated the contrag the sheep and the agreement of themage would compet a temporary empenation in the Mall and Ale trades. It affords me the great papers in form my threads and account of the contrage of the con

vantages of that institution as to the security offered to the public for the preservation of valuables.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

The strike of the Williamsburgh Shoemakers has ended. The men have obtained all they asked for.

The members of the Stairbuilders' Association.

The members of the Stairbuilders' Association.